

and forty-one, the sum of eighty-eight thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and thirty-two cents. The sum of thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and one dollars and seven cents, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid by the Clerk acting as the surviving chiefs of the McIntosh party of the Creek Indians, to be divided among the chiefs and warriors, the friends and followers of the late General William McIntosh, who have not received their proportion of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, stipulated by the ninth article of the treaty between the United States and the Creek nation, made at the city of Washington on the twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, said sum of thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and one dollars and seven cents, to be paid in full of all demands of said Indians under the said ninth article of said treaty.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the accounting officers of the United States Treasury be and are hereby directed to audit and settle the accounts of the companies of Hills Mounted Rangers, commanded by Captains B. F. Hill, J. W. Smith, J. Roberts, J. S. Sutton, S. P. Ross, H. E. McCulloch, J. W. Johnson, and C. Blackwell, who were engaged in or called into service by the Governor of said State, and out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That the amounts to be so paid shall not exceed twenty-two thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War pay any balance that may be due the Delaware Indians who were in the Florida war, under the order of Secretary of War of July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, in which the Indians were promised the sum of two hundred seventy dollars for six months' service, and that the Secretary be required to pay, according to said order, to the chiefs of said tribe of Indians, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, September 30, 1850.

[PUBLIC NO. 59.]

AN ACT granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving, or the widow or minor children of deceased commissioned or non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who performed military service in any regiment, company, or detachment in the service of the United States, in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States Congress on the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and twelve, or in any of the Indian wars since seventeen hundred and ninety, and each of the commissioned officers who were engaged in the military service of the United States in the late war with Mexico, shall be entitled to lands, as follows:—Those who engaged to serve twelve months, or during the period of their actual service, in consequence of the order of the Secretary of War, shall receive one hundred and sixty acres; and those who engaged to serve six months, and actually served four months, shall receive eighty acres; and those who engaged to serve for any, or an indefinite period, and actually served one month, shall receive forty acres: Provided, That whenever any officer or soldier was honorably discharged in consequence of disability, or was dishonorably discharged from service, or if he had received or is entitled to any military land bounty under any act of Congress heretofore passed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the period during which any officer or soldier may have remained in captivity with the enemy shall be estimated and added to the period of his actual service, and the period so determined in captivity shall receive land under the provisions of this act in the same manner that he would be entitled in case he had entered the service for the whole term made up by the addition of the time of his captivity, and had served during such time.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That each commissioned or non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, for whom provision is made by the first section hereof, shall receive a certificate, or warrant, from the Department of the Interior for the quantity of land to which he may be entitled, and which may be located by the warrant, or his heirs at law, at any land office of the United States, in one half of the county to be located, and the other half of the same land, upon any of the public lands in such district then subject to private entry; and upon the return of such certificate or warrant, with evidence of the location thereof having been legally made, to the General Land Office, a patent shall be issued thereon. In the event of the death of any commissioned or non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, prior or subsequent to the passage of this act, who shall have served as aforesaid, and who shall not have received bounty land for said services, a like certificate or warrant shall be issued in favor and to the benefit of his widow, who shall receive one hundred and sixty acres of land, in case her husband was killed in battle, but not to her heirs. Provided, That in the event of the death of her husband, she shall be entitled to the land, and the same shall be subject to private entry; and upon the return of such certificate or warrant, with evidence of the location thereof having been legally made, to the General Land Office, a patent shall be issued thereon.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all sales, mortgages, letters of attorney, or other instruments of writing going to affect the title or claim to any warrant or certificate issued, or to be issued, or any land granted, or to be granted, under the provisions of this act, made or executed prior to the date of the passage of this act, shall be null and void, and of no effect; and no such certificate or warrant, or any land obtained thereby, be in anywise affected by, or charged with, or subject to, the payment of any debt or claim incurred by such officer or soldier prior to the issuing of the patent: Provided, That the benefits of this act shall not accrue to any person who is a member of the present Congress: Provided, That the date of the date of the death of the officer or soldier of the General Land Office, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, to cause to be located, free of expense, any warrant which the holder may transmit to the General Land Office for that purpose, in such State and land district as the said holder or warrantee may designate, and upon the return of such certificate or warrant, the land shall be located from the maps, plats, and field notes of the surveyor, or from any other information in the possession of the local office; and upon the location being made, as aforesaid, the Secretary shall cause a patent to be transmitted to such warrantee: And provided further, That no patent issued under this act shall be delivered upon any piece of actual or prospective land, dated before the date of this act, save that all such powers of attorney or agreements be considered and treated as null and void.

Approved, September 28, 1850.

THE UPAS TREE.—A correspondent of the New York Post, writing from on board the United States ship Plymouth, at Borneo, in the East Indies, says: "Below Borneo is a real upas tree. It is spoken of in Keppel's work. I send you a twig. It is a magnificent tree, about ten feet high, and its trunk is about six feet in diameter, and it is covered with a dense green foliage. The trunk is smooth, of a dirty silvery color. Upon wounding it, a milky secretion exudes rapidly. I collected some for my cabinet. This is mixed with other juices, and used as a poison for arrows. Except when taken internally, or thrown into the water, it is not dangerous. I believe it is perfectly harmless. If it were not so, I should suffer for it. I tried how susceptible I was to vegetable poisons. I tried to get enough for you, but could not. The only way we obtained the leaves was by shooting our guns into the lofty branches. The leaves, however, are some curiosity; for I doubt if there are any others in the United States."

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—The Pittsburgh Post has a letter giving an account of a discovery made by a young man by the name of Adams, the assistant manager of the Brady's Bend Iron Works, in Clinton county, in the manufacture of railroad and merchant bars from coke metal. By the old method, the rails were made with charcoal pig, and would crack very much, and break with one or two blows. By Adams's process iron can be made from eight to ten dollars per ton lower, and of a superior quality. The process is not mentioned, but the quality of the iron produced is spoken of in the highest terms. The letter was shown a rail that had been put to the greatest test, by putting it, while hot, in cold water; after which they tried to break it with a sledge hammer weighing eighty pounds. Forty blows were given by six men alternately, and they could not even crack it. The charcoal iron of the company costs from eighteen to twenty dollars a ton, their "coke metal" costs only from nine to eleven dollars a ton. The discovery had caused quite an excitement among the workmen, for they were under the impression that the works would have to suspend on account of the low price of iron.

BURNING OF A VILLAGE IN MAINE.—We mentioned briefly, a few days ago, the occurrence of a destructive conflagration in Mount Vernon village, in Maine. The fire broke out at half-past one o'clock on the night of Tuesday last, in the stable connected with Blossom's farm. There was a strong northwest wind, and there was no fire department or fire engine in the town. The fire of course burned an uncontrolled sweep, and in the space of two hours fourteen buildings were destroyed, including every store in the village, and all the goods, with the exception of a small quantity which were removed from the store of Mr. Mayhew. Although the buildings were in ruins, the loss was not severe upon many of the inhabitants. The whole loss is estimated at \$17,000.—Boston Advertiser.

A WOOLLEN FACTORY, for the manufacture of shawls, kerseys, blankets, satinetts, &c., is about to be established by Messrs. Harper & Martin, of San Antonio, Texas.

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1850.

In a letter addressed by Mr. G. E. SQUIER, late Chargé d'Affaires to Central America, to the Hon. H. S. Foote, which lately appeared in a New York journal, there is a paragraph in which the following assertion is made, viz: That "the British Minister, shortly after his arrival in this country, made a proposition to the Department of State to the effect, in substance, if not in terms, that the United States, in conjunction with England, should set aside the territorial rights of Nicaragua, and boldly appropriate to themselves the Nicaragua Isthmus." We are authorized to state, with reference to the paragraph in question, that no such proposition was ever made to the Department of State, directly or indirectly, by Sir HENRY BULWER, or any one else.

Since the above paragraph was penned, we have met, in the New York Tribune, with another letter from Mr. SQUIER, which, among other things, contains these sentences:

"How far my recall is due to the solicitations and representations of Mr. BOWMAN, I shall not assume to say. It is, however, notorious, in political circles at Washington, that his efforts to this end have been more persevering than delicate."

We have not the slightest disposition to gainsay any thing that Mr. SQUIER may think proper to write in regard to his public or private affairs; but as we happen to know, we conceive that sheer justice to a gentleman who is restrained by the delicacy of his position from entering the newspapers to defend himself, requires us to state that Mr. SQUIER is entirely mistaken in attributing to the British Minister any "efforts" to effect his recall. What considerations induced the Government to remove Mr. SQUIER from office, it is not for us to say, but certain it is it was not caused by any solicitations of Sir HENRY BULWER; and this we say without any prompting from that gentleman or any one else.

We are requested to state that applications for Bounty Land, under the recent act of Congress, or any other act, as well as all inquiries relative to such claims, or to persons supposed to be entitled to land, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, or the Commissioner of Pensions, and not to the Secretary of War. A little attention to this matter will prevent much trouble in the correspondence to both parties, and procure much speedier information to applicants and inquirers.

The Macon (Georgia) Journal and Messenger says that Mr. RHETT's declaration that the South must secede, and that Georgia will lead off and South Carolina follow her, clearly establishes, what that journal has long since believed, that the deliberate purpose of South Carolina is to make a *coup d'état* of Georgia. The editor says the people of Georgia are ready to fight their own battles, but he greatly questions whether they can be made to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for another State.

MASSACHUSETTS NOMINATIONS.

The Whig State Convention of Massachusetts met at Worcester on Tuesday, and unanimously nominated GEORGE N. BRIGGS for Governor, and JOHN REED for Lieutenant Governor. The election will take place next month.

An Address was adopted by the Convention, without a dissenting voice, which alludes, in appropriate terms, to the death of President TAYLOR. It approves of the course of President FILLMORE, and rejoices over the admission of California as a substantial triumph over ultra-Southern prejudices. It also approves, as a whole, of the recent measures of compromise adopted by Congress, with the exception of the Fugitive Slave Bill, as passed without the trial by jury clause. It speaks in strong terms of the wrong done to free negroes going from Massachusetts in the harbors of the South, and calls upon their Senators and Representatives to remonstrate against it in the halls of Congress until abolished. The Address advocates a sound discriminating tariff, and denounces the coalition between the Democrats and Free-soilers as a struggle for the spoils of office.

The resolutions on slavery are not of an ultra character. They reaffirm the opposition of Massachusetts to the extension of slavery to free territory, and urge the admission of Utah and New Mexico as States into the Union, as soon as practicable, with constitutions like California. They also declare that the Whig party North and South are one in defence of the Constitution and the Union as it is.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The first session of the Thirty-first Congress breathed its last gasp at twelve o'clock yesterday, amidst the excitement and confusion always incident to such an occasion. It will stand for all time on the record as one of the most memorable sessions in the legislative history of the country. Never before had a Congress so many difficulties to meet, so many stumbling-blocks in its way, so many interests to harmonize, so many bitter prejudices to combat and overcome; but, thanks to a kind Providence, and the wisdom, forecast, and patriotic perseverance of men who have hearts big enough to beat and minds liberal enough to legislate for the whole country, all these are overcome, and adjournment is had without seeing North and South in arms against each other, and spilling fraternal blood.—New York Express.

SECESSION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Winnsboro' (S. C.) Register of the 21st ultimo contains a call, numerously signed, for a public meeting of the citizens of Fairfield, in order to discuss, if necessary, the propriety of requesting their Senators and Representatives to procure the passage of a bill calling a Convention of the State, whose duty it shall be to resume the powers delegated to the Federal Government. The meeting will take place on the 7th of October. The same paper, alluding to the passage of the fugitive slave bill, says the bill is a farce, and that secession is the only safe remedy and protection for the future.

The men who, for political purposes, or from fanatical motives, are endeavoring to keep up the excitement in relation to the Slavery question after it has once died out, will find their efforts prove as unsatisfactory as they are unprofitable. The people of this country are deeply attached to the Union, and he who hopes to advance his political purposes by preaching disunion, will find that he has bitterly mistaken the temper and character of those whom he addresses.—Providence Journal.

General Cass addressed a large concourse of his political friends at Tammany Hall, New York, on Tuesday. In the course of his remarks he complimented Messrs. CLAY and WEBSTER very highly for the patriotic course they pursued in the settlement of the late exciting questions which agitated the country.

THE BOUNTY LAND BILL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OCT. 3, 1850.

The Congress of the United States, at its late session, having, in a spirit of justice and liberality, passed an act "granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," the PRESIDENT has esteemed it no less a privilege than a duty to adopt all the means in his power to give prompt and efficient operation to this beneficent measure.

I deem it proper, therefore, to announce to those entitled to the benefits of the law, that, with his sanction, I have caused all the necessary forms and instructions to guide claimants in applying for and obtaining their rights to be prepared, and they are now in the hands of the printer. At the earliest practicable moment copies of these papers will be forwarded to each member of Congress, and to the clerk of the court of every county in the United States.

It will be his purpose to administer the law in such a manner as to make it what Congress designed it to be, a bounty to the soldier, and not to agents and speculators. The forms and the mode of proof have therefore been made as simple as possible, and every facility will be afforded to applicants to establish their just demands. Clerks are now engaged in preparing, from the rolls on file, certificates of service, in order that those who have not received discharges, or have accidentally lost them, may not be disappointed in obtaining their just reward.

The policy of this law in all its provisions is to discourage speculation in the claims of soldiers. The act provides "that all sales, mortgages, letters of attorney, and other instruments of writing going to affect the title or claim to any warrant herein provided for, made or executed prior to the issue, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever, nor shall such certificate or warrant, or the land obtained thereby, be in anywise affected by, or charged with, or subject to, the payment of any debt or claim incurred by such officer or soldier prior to the issuing of the patent."

In his judgment the issue contemplated in the body of the above recited clause of the law is the issue of the patent. Consequently, all sales, transfers, assignments, and incumbrances of soldiers' land claims, made before the emanation of the patents, are void, and will be disregarded by the Government. Speculators are therefore admonished that they can acquire no rights by purchase which will be recognised by this Department.

I feel it to be my duty, also, to warn the frank and confiding soldier against the arts and devices of agents, who will seek to exaggerate the difficulties of obtaining the land in order to enhance their own charges.

The evidence of service exists among the archives of the country. In nine cases out of ten the only proof required will be of the identity of the applicant, or of the marriage and widowhood, or heirship. These are facts readily proven, and therefore the difficulties will in most cases be merely nominal. And to remove even these slight obstacles, and to give more full and complete effect to the munificence of the Government, I beg leave respectfully to recommend to the proper authorities of each county and township to employ a suitable agent, at the expense of the county, to supervise the preparation of the applications and proofs of claimants. The ignorant and unwary would thus be protected from imposition, the poor soldier from burdens they are not able to bear, and the Government from many embarrassments which may result from the awkwardness of incompetent agents.

In conclusion, I desire to say that great care will be used to guard against undue preferences of one class of applicants over others. With this view, at the proper time, a sufficient number of clerks will be employed to issue the certificates with the least possible delay, so that all may have an equal chance of making advantageous locations.

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

HON. DAVID WILMOT, who has for the last six years represented the Twelfth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, has declined to be a candidate for re-election. Mr. LOWRY, the Democratic candidate nominated against him, has also withdrawn from the field, and G. A. GROW, Esq., former law partner of Mr. WILMOT, is now the regular nominee of the Democratic party. He is represented to be a strong "Proviso" man.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, of Cambridge, has presented one thousand dollars to the new City Free Library, in Boston.

It is stated that there are five thousand men at work on the unfinished division of the New York and Erie Railroad, and that it will be completed by the first of May next, the period fixed by the Company. The Western terminus on the Lake is at Dunkirk.

The formal opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, is fixed for the 10th of the present month.

OHIO RIVER.—At Pittsburgh on Monday there were six feet ten inches of water in the channel.

STOPPAGE OF FACTORIES.—The Woonsocket (R. I.) Patriot says that several cotton mills in the valley of the Quinebaug, Connecticut, have shut down their gates, and that the proprietors of other factories are preparing to stop operations.

Governor QUITMAN, of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation calling a session of the Legislature of that State on the 23d of November. He gives as his chief reasons the admission of California into the Union as a State, and the passage of the bill for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Governor SEABROOK, of South Carolina, has written a letter to Colonel LEBLANC, expressing the opinion that an immediate call for an extra session of the Legislature of that State, in consequence of the admission of California, would be highly impolitic. It is, he says, of the utmost importance that South Carolina should avoid precipitate and hasty action, and, besides, there is not time enough left before the general election to hold such an extra session.

The number of letters received at the New York Post Office from Europe during the quarter ending on the 30th ultimo was 310,943, and from California during the same time 115,340. The number sent to Europe during the quarter was 363,100, and to California 131,558—making the total received and dispatched 920,941. By an arrangement between the New York and Collins' line of steamers there will be a weekly mail to Liverpool during the winter.

A letter published in the Providence Journal from a member of the Mexican Boundary Commission, dated at Indianola, Texas, September 4, has this paragraph: "In addition to the regular objects of the expedition, Mr. BARTLEY has instituted a survey which may produce results of the highest importance. A party has been detailed to run a line of levels over the road from Matagorda Bay to El Paso, with a view to determine the capabilities of the route for the construction of a railroad, to sketch the topography of the road, accurately determine many geographical points, and make such researches upon the natural history of the country as may be deemed expedient. Even the lock of the party is under command of Lieut. A. W. WHEELER, U. S. Topographical Engineer."

FROM THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.

The "Frontier Guardian" announces the arrival of the mail from Salt Lake City, with dates to the 3d August.

Captain HOWARD SPANBURY, of the Topographical Engineers, has closed his survey of the country of the Great Salt Lake. In a letter published in the "Deseret News," contradicting reports that the object of his expedition had been opposed by the inhabitants of the Valley, he says that nothing can be further from the truth. He was received by the President and public authorities with the greatest courtesy, and will remember with gratitude the many tokens of kindness received from the citizens of the place.

The troops stationed at Fort Laramie were making preparations to depart for the States.

The public works of Deseret (Utah) were rapidly progressing. The floors were being laid in the State house, and excellent steel was being quarried at Utah for the roof, and bricks were being laid for the Church storehouse; and the walls of a large smithshop, intended for doing the smithing of the public works, were completed, on Temple Block.

Harvesting of wheat commenced about the 1st of July, and the crops were represented as good. Potatoes were dug on the 4th, measuring six inches in circumference, and carrots measuring sixteen inches in length. On the morning of June 17th a heavy frost destroyed many of the tender vegetables.

There is something strangely bewildering in the infatuation of the Mormons, but if they can live up to the sentiments expressed in the brief extract that follows, and which is clipped from an address of BROMAN YOUNG, their President, a man may be a true philanthropist and yet a Mormon:

"We have been driven here," says he, "we have made two crops, and there are hundreds of emigrants now coming here destitute. I say to you Latter day Saints, let no man go hungry from your door; divide with them and trust in God for more; and those who have a manly spirit will give us their blessings. I say, treat every man kindly, and especially if there is any prospect of helping them on their journey. Emigrants, don't let your spirits be worn down; and shame be to the door where a man has to go away hungry."

A man, leading a milk cow, with a small pack, passed through Salt Lake City on the 30th June, bound for California.

Father MATHEW arrived at St. Louis on the 23d ultimo, and is the guest of the Right Rev. Bishop KENDRICK. He preached at the Cathedral, and by his eloquence, mildness, and unaffected modesty, made a very favorable impression. He was to devote the ensuing week to the administration of the pledge. He has given the pledge to over a quarter of a million since he has been in our country, and in New Orleans alone 14,000.

The Richmond Republican comes to us in a handsome new dress, and shows various other improvements in its appearance.

The Athens (Georgia) Southern Banner, Democratic, defines its position with great clearness and force. Speaking of the recent action of Congress and the Convention, it says:

"The passage through the House of Representatives of all the bills of the Senate in relation to California and the Territories, together with their signature by the President of the United States, has made them the supreme law of the land, and therefore, entitled to obedience from all constitution-loving and law-abiding citizens throughout the Union. It is, however, deeply to be regretted that a portion of the people of Georgia have of late manifested unmistakable symptoms of an intention to set them at defiance, and, if possible, to dissolve the tie which binds the State to the Union. Against such disloyalty we protest, and we protest against those who shall growl their arms against a Government fraught with more blessings, not only to its own citizens, but to the whole human race, than any in the records of history. We take our stand boldly for the Union as it is, and call upon all lovers of national liberty to rally to its banner in this hour of peril. Over the sacred words which head this article, 'GOD SAVE THE UNION,' we have drawn that glorious national emblem the stripes and stars—the flag of the brave and free, which has so often led us to victory and glory on land and sea—and which still commands the homage of every true American heart. We are unwilling to see one stripe erased or one star expunged from its ample folds, and least of all the proud State in which our heritage is cast."

Gov. YOUNG calls his disunion Convention, (as he probably will,) he will find no sympathy from the Democracy of the up-country of Georgia; indeed, we may say from the people of this section of the country. Upon this subject we know no party but that of "the Union upon the basis of the late Congressional adjustment of the Territorial and slavery questions." Such is the faith by which we shall live or die.

What a Western Lady says of Queen Victoria. A lady correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from London, gives a very interesting account of the prorogation of Parliament by the Queen in person. Our American ladies may be interested in what one of their countrywomen, a fair Missourian, says of the Queen. The lady correspondent represents her as "too small in stature, but she has a pleasing face, and was dressed magnificently, and she is remarkably easy, graceful, and dignified in her movements. Her speech was written on foolscap, which she rested on her hand, as she read sitting. She is a beautiful creature. Her enunciation was slow and distinct, her manner was calm, dignified, and self-possessed. To republican eyes, it was a strange sight to see a body of men, standing grouped before a lady to receive orders, and she stood sturdily to hear her say, 'My Lords and Gentlemen, I have the satisfaction to release you from the duties of a laborious session.' But she said it with wonderful grace and dignity, as well as authority. Her speech was short; every word of it was heard distinctly by every one present."

REPORTED MAIL ROBBERY.—It seems that the despatch from Uniontown, (Pa.) announcing the robbery of the mail near that place, was erroneous. The mail was not robbed, but a number of trunks were taken off the coach and rifled of their contents. A package containing \$7,000, addressed to Cashier Tucker, of the bank at Cumberland, was taken; also, several other packages containing together some \$4,000, were likewise stolen.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT LEWISTOWN.—This work, which will be the most stupendous of its kind in the world—exceeding by more than one hundred feet the span of that at the Falls, seven miles above—is being rapidly completed. The abutments or pillars on which the wire ropes are drawn are nearly finished on the British side. The bridge occupies a commanding point upon the river, and from it is presented one of the grandest and most picturesque natural scenes upon the globe.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—A white crow was taken in the Eastern part of this city last week, by Mr. John O. Curtis. Two of them were seen together, and fired upon; and a wing of one being broken, it was taken alive. It was purchased by Mr. Alonzo Butler, who had his wing set, and it is now in a thriving condition. This bird is truly a *rara avis*, and comes pretty near being something new under the sun. "As black as a crow" will no longer answer for an illustration. The white crow is not entirely unknown in natural history, but it is a stranger bird than Poe's raven. Mr. Butler has refused \$50 for this specimen.—Kennebec Journal.

A DOUBTFUL EXECUTION.—Foot and McCaffrey, the former convicted of the murder of a young girl, his adopted sister, and the latter of the murder of two elderly people named Mr. and Mrs. Smith, were executed on Wednesday, at New Haven, (Ct.) They were both hung on the same platform. The scaffold was so constructed that when the Sheriff came down, as he stepped on the last step, the platform rose, and the murderers fell about ten feet, breaking their necks instantly.

THE NIGHTINGALE'S CAGE.—The decorations of the suit of rooms at the Revue House, which Jenny Lind occupies each *thirteen thousand dollars*. In the parlor are two splendid mirrors and a thousand dollar piano. The toilet chamber attached to the parlor is lined with rose-colored French cambric, and from the centre is suspended a lantern of stained glass. The passage from the parlor to the bed chamber is lined with silk, similar in color to that of the dressing-room. The bed chamber itself has been furnished with the most elegant and most magnificent. Even the lock of the door is of silver, and is ornamented, and inscribed with a quotation from scripture: "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord; and that he hath given will pay him again."

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MARYLAND ELECTION.

Of the seven counties in Maryland which elected State Senators on Wednesday, four have elected Whigs and two Democrats, leaving one Whig county (Dorchester) to be heard from. The counties which elected Whigs are, Harford, Kent, St. Mary's, and Carroll. Frederick and Talbot elected Democrats. The Whigs will therefore have a majority of three members in the next State Senate.

The following table shows the vote for Governor, as far as returns have been received:

	1850.	1847.
Baltimore city	8,810	11,564
Baltimore co.	1,923	2,645
Frederick	1,941	2,004
Alleghany	350 maj.	1,519
Harford	1,478	1,480
Prince George's	808	566
Montgomery	764	690
Cecil	962	967
Washington	2,820	2,518
Kent	655	548
Talbot	556	623
Queen Anne's	35 maj.	766
Carroll	40 maj.	1,524
Caroline	(a tie)	605
Total	20,892	23,955

The following counties are yet to be heard from, which gave the majorities annexed for Goldsborough, the Whig candidate at the election for Governor in 1847:

	1847.
Anne Arundel	18 maj.
Calvert	41 "
Charles	216 "
Dorchester	417 "
Somerset	342 "
St. Mary's	265 "
Worcester	53 "
Total	1,352

THE MASSACHUSETTS WHIG CONVENTION.

The deliberations of this assemblage at Worcester on Tuesday were of the most interesting and encouraging character. The utmost harmony, together with perfect freedom and a high degree of enthusiasm, marked the proceedings throughout. In its very nature, (says the Springfield Republican,) the Convention was one of the best of the many glorious gatherings that the Whigs of Massachusetts have recorded upon their annals. There seemed to be an unusual proportion of the strong members of the party in attendance—men who have long held prominent positions in society and in the party—including some, like the respected President of the Convention and FRANKLIN DEXTER, Esq., of Boston, who have never heretofore taken an active part in political movements and party action.

The whole action and spirit of the Convention gave unexpectedly favorable evidence that the Whigs of the Commonwealth are beginning to appreciate the importance of the coming election, and the necessity of making unusual efforts to counteract the coalition game which the Opposition have determined to play, and to keep Massachusetts as she is.

Recent arrivals at St. Louis from the Upper Missouri mention that the Indians on the northwestern frontier are in a very unsettled and dissatisfied condition, and much bloodshed is anticipated from intestine feuds. A band of two hundred Sioux warriors had started out against their foes, the Pawnees and Ottos, and a smaller party against the Rees. This expedition of the Sioux, it is thought, will be the signal for a general rupture.

FROM TEXAS.

We have Galveston papers to the 20th ultimo. In regard to the Texas Boundary bill, which recently passed Congress, the Journal says:

"The proposition to Texas, we have no hesitation in saying, will be accepted, and thus the excitement which has agitated the country will be put to rest. We could have desired that our boundary had been different, and that the provision in the bill, inserted doubtless for the benefit of the creditors of Texas, reserving \$5,000,000 until their receipts are filed at Washington, had been stricken out."

Almost the entire press of Texas is of opinion that the act defining the boundary of that State will prove satisfactory to the people. Before adjourning the Legislature passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That should any proposition be made by the Federal Government to the State of Texas for the purchase of any portion of her territory, it will be proper for the people of said State to exercise their sovereign right of accepting or rejecting such proposition by vote at the ballot box."

"Resolved, That if practicable a full vote thereon should be given on the first Monday in November next, and that the Chief Justice of each county be and he is hereby requested to furnish the Representative of his county with a certificate of the result of said vote, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives." &c.

The Comptroller submitted a complete statement of the public debt of Texas to the Legislature at its recent session, from which it appears that the whole amount, as adjusted in accordance with existing laws, allowing for all which has not been handed in for funding, does not exceed seven millions of dollars.

The Legislature, at its late session, passed a bill by which the county courts in that State are authorized and required to issue unconditional certificates in all cases to bona fide claimants, where the party applicant has previously obtained a conditional one, and makes the same proof that has been required in all such cases under the constitution and laws of the Republic of the State of Texas.

UNITED STATES MINT.—The following statistics are derived from the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia:

Gold bullion deposited for Sept., 1850	\$3,400,000 00
Silver do do do	35,000 00
Total deposits	3,435,000 00
Gold coinage for the same period	2,512,300 00
Silver do do do	89,950 00
Copper do cents	3,928 36
Do do half cents	99 62

Total coinage for September	2,605,277 98
To which add amount of proceeds of transfer drafts	2,300,000 00

Total payments for September	4,905,277 98
Gold deposits from January to August, inclusive	17,041,210 31
Gold deposits for the month of September	3,400,000 00

Total gold deposits to September 30	20,441,210 31
Silver deposits from January to September, inclusive	34